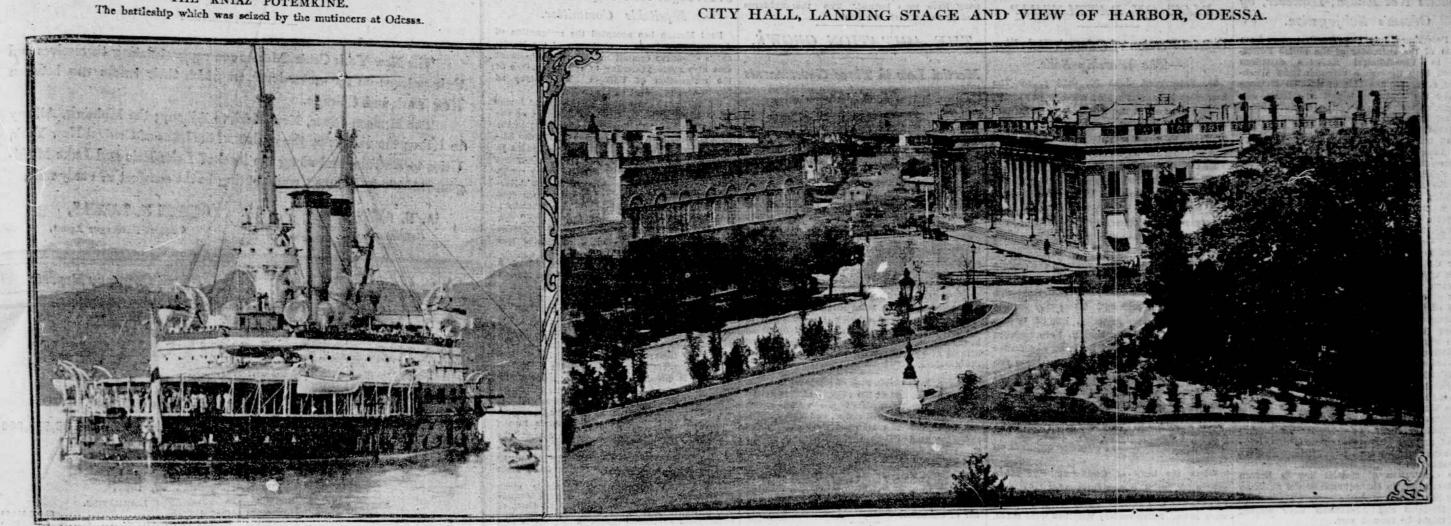
THE KNIAZ POTEMKINE.

Tribune.

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CITY HALL, LANDING STAGE AND VIEW OF HARBOR, ODESSA.



TEN MILLIONS TO EDUCATION.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES GREAT FUND FOR DISTRIBU-TION, ESPECIALLY AMONG SMALL COLLEGES.

General Education Board Intrusted with the Duty of Apportionment-Other Great Gifts to Education. .

A gift of \$10,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller for the endowmentt of higher education was announced yesterday at a meeting of the General Education Board, in the office of Secretary Buttrick, at No. 54 William-st. The announcement was contained in a letter from F. T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative. The letter

Messrs. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, Secretaries and Executive Officers, General Education Board, No. 54 William-st.,

New-Iork.
Dear Sirs: I am authorized by Mr. John D. tockefeller to say that he will contribute to the eneral Education Board the sum of ten million ollars (\$26,060,000), to be paid October first next, in ish, or, at his option, in income producing securies, at their market value, the principal to be held perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration, to be distincted to, or used for the benefit of such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, or such purposes and under such conditions, or mployed in such other ways, as the board may seem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States.

Dr. Buttrick later issued the following statement, explaining the nature of the gift, in de-

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., with other gentle-men of New-York City, was instrumental in form-ing the General Education Board in February, 1922. A very broad and admirable charter was secured from Congress, and signed by President

Roosevell, on January 12, 1993.

A gift of \$1,000,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller was immediately passed over 10 the D.

A gift of \$1,600,600 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller was immediately passed over to the board, especially designated for educational work in the South. Other funds have been added by other philanthropists since that time, and the board has confined its work hitherto mainly to educational work in the Southern States.

The present gift differs from Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the board in the following particulars:

The principal sum of the gift of \$1,000,000, made on the organization of the board, could be distributed. The present gift of \$10,000,000 is held as codowment, the income only being available for distribution.

The first gift was designated to be used exclusively in the Southern States. The present gift is by in the Southern States. The present gift is use, dot only in the Southern States, but ughout the United States, without distinction ection.

of section.

The first gift could be used for common schools and secondary education. The second gift is confined to higher education, and is designed specially for colleges, as distinguished from the great universities, although there is no prohibition in the letter of gift against making contributions to uni-

letter of giff against making contributions to universities.

Both gifts are alike available for denominational schools, as well as for those which are non-sectarized. While the funds may be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarized distinctions. No special denomination will be particularly favored, but the funds will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they cannot be employed for giving specifically theological instruction. In distributing the funds the board will alm especially to favor those institutions which are well located, and which have a local constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to resuscitate meribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they cannot promise to be permanently useful.

MAY BE USED MANY WAYS.

Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for feats, for spparatus, or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable.

It is known that Mr. Rockefeller has had this gift in contemplation for a long time, and Mr. Gates has been studying the subject in his behalf for many months. If the fund proves to be as useful as is now anticipated, Mr. Rockefeller will undotabledly make large additions to it in future years.

undotbtedly make large additions to it in future years.

The precent members of the board are as follows: Robert C. Ogden, chairman; George Roster Peabody, treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, secretary and executive officer for the States south of the Potomac and Ohis Rivers, and Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; Starr J. Murphy, secretary and executive officer for the States of the North and West; Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, John D. Rockefeller, H., Hugh H. Hanna, William R. Harper and E. Benjamir Andrews.

There are four vacancies in the board, which are expected to be silled later. It is my convection that this endowment in perpetuity will greatly aid in unlifying collegiate standards of entrance courses, instruction and equipment according to the best educational ideals, in advancing those standards from time to time to meet the developing needs of American civilization, in broadening the courses in such a way as to give the varied preparation demanded by our democracy, in limiting the waste that comes from unnecessary duplication of college work, and in unnecessary duplication of college work, and in strengthening the popular belief in higher education as a training for individual, social and national leadership.

This fund will be known as the John D. Rockethis of the strengthening the popular belief in higher discations as training for individual, social and national leadership.

This fund will be known as the John D. Rocke-feller Foundation for Higher Education. The in-come which it will produce annually will be about \$550,000. The board which will administer the in-come is a self-perpetuating body, with members elected for three years each.

President Harper of Chicago University, who is a member of the board, remained in New-York City yesterday to attend the meeting. When seen last evening he said that he was feeling much improved in health. His physicians had examined him and had found that the cancer in his stomach had decreased within the

20TH CENTURY-18 HOURS-CHICAGO.

The 20th Century Limited of the New-York Central Lines leaves New-York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chleage 5:20 part marging. Chicago 2:20 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:20 P. M. die New-York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made carly.—Advt. gift, he said:

SMALL COLLEGES FAVORED.

"The presentation of this money I consider the most important event of the century to higher education. Its significance will only become known in time, as the plans for its use ed to the great universities. It signifies sity of strengthening the smaller institutions.

"The keynote of the gift is contained in th last twelve words of Mr. Gates's letter-'to pro mote a comprehensive system of higher educa is chaos. No one knows what a 'college' really

is. There is no system in the sphere of higher education here. Every other country has a system, but we have none. The giving of this sum will do more toward assisting in the working out of such a system than anything else that has yet been done,

"This gift is going to affect a larger number of people than any other of the kind ever made. It will affect hundreds of institutions of learning, and will influence the lives of tens of thousands of students. In giving the money, Mr. Rock feller lays emphasis on the fact that the fund is not to be limited in its use to any one section of the country, and on the prohibition against its use for the advancement of any particular religious denomination.

"Mr. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie agree on the value of the small college institutions. Shortly after Mr. Carnegie had founded his Aged College Professors' Pension Fund, he announced that his future gifts would chiefly go to the small colleges. Since then he has turned over several sums of \$100,000 and more, each to small institutions."

Dr. Buttrick explained the objects of the General Board of Education, which will-administer Mr. Rockefeller's gift, yesterday. He said: OBJECTS OF EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board is an organization of private citize as interested in promoting and systematizing their attempts at educational beneficence. It is making a careful and systematic study of educational conditions and needs in the various States of the Unior, in order that it may be able to use wisely the amount of money at its disposalits charter contemplates extending its endeavoranywhere and everywhice in the territory of the United States. Incidentally, the information gathered supplies the material for a bureau of information. People who seek to make glits for education, large or small, may have the benefit, without charge, of such information as the board has been able to secure. The General Education Board is an organization

The board was constituted a body corporate of the District of Columbia with the object of promoting education within the United States without distinction of race, sex or creed, and to develop the public school system, especially in the rural districts. Its objects are thus defined:

To develop the principle of self-help by urging increased local taxation, local contributions, or by other means;

further the establishment of training schools

other means;

To further the establishment of training schools for teachers, especially those designed to educate teachers of industrial and manual training;

To co-operate with other organizations interested in educational work, and to simplify and make effective the general work of education, avoiding unnecessary duplication;

To collect full information and statistics in respect to educational matters in the districts covered by the operation of the board, which shall be kept at a general office;

To furnish the public with information, suggestions and counsel, and for this purpose to act somewhat as a clearing house for educational statistics and data to be colleted by the board;

To educate public opinion in all matters pertaining to the general cause of education by publication of reports through the daily press and by other means.

OTHER FUNDS ADMINISTERED.

Besides this fund just established by Mr. Rockefeller, and the money he gave when the board was first organized, we administer the Anna T. Jeanes fund of \$200,000 and the John F. Slater fund of \$1,800,000, both for negro rural schools in the South. Other sums, chiefly small, are sent in to us continually by people who are interested in our work.

our work.

Our inspectors, or "school visitors," as we call them, are continually at work, preparing reports of all schools in the South. We have now a systematic catalogue of information upon all the Southerr States, county by county and institution by institution. Our operations will now be extended to all parts of the land. Our great desire is to promote co-operation, to climinate rivalry among the colleges and schools, and to enter into sympathetic relations with each.

FREE RIDES TO CONEY ISLAND.

Ticket Chopper and Booth Knocked Over in Rush at Bridge.

So great was the rush for the first express for Coney Island after the rush for the first express for Coney Island after the rush hours at 7 o'clock last night that Theodore Brownell, of No. 550 Franklinave. Brooklyn, the ticket chopper at the island platform, was thrown off his feer and the ticket look thrown on top of him.

Hundreds of people crowded over Brownell as he Hundreds of people crowded over Brownell as he attempted to regain his feet. No one made any effort to deposit his ticket in the overturned box.

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL TRAIN RE-

TURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Leaves Atlantic City July 4, 5:30 P. M., for New York, stopping at Tren-ton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark. Par-lor and Dining Cars.—Advt.

SECRATARY HAY

Passed Away at His Summer Home in New Hampshire Early This Morning.

Newbury, N. H., July 1 .- John Hay, Secretary of State, died at 12:25 o'clock this

The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory.

The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Dr. Charles Scudder and Dr.

The bulletin signed by the doctor Friday said that Mr. Hay was making rapid progress toward recovery, and he was expected to be able to leave his bed Sunday.

RUNAWAY BOILER KILLS. WALLACE ANSWERS TAFT

of Life. A five ton boiler ran away down the Amsterdam-ave. hill, at 134th-st., last night, and killed

a man who tried to stop its rush. Then it rammed and wrecked the walls of a saloon. The man killed was Joseph Olive, of No. 535 West 133d-st., a watchman employed on the premises from which the boiler was being taken. Seeing that a collision between the runay and a car crowded with people was imminent, Olive risked his life to swerve the horses

attached to the boiler from the car tracks. He

succeeded, but he lost his bfe. The boiler, mounted on wheels, was drawn out of the excavation for a new building at the northeast corner of Amsterdam-ave, and 134thst. Two horses pulled it out of the hole. It was the intention to place the boiler in another excavation across the street. In some way the team of horses turned to the south, after they had drawn the boiler to the level of the street. The hill at this point is very steep, and, before any of the employes could block the wheels, the ponderous machine started down, gathering momentum from its own weight. The horses were

powerless to stop its progress. It veered into the tracks of the uptown cars. A car, heavily laden with Fort George pleasure seekers, was running up the hill less than a block away. The motorman set his brakes and jumped. Those of the passengers who could see the approach of the boiler followed suit. Women were bruised and pounded in the rush to Olive, who had been attempting to stop the

horses, when he found he could not throw a timber under the wheels to block the boiler's progress, grabbed the bridle reins and veered the horses toward the east. Through his efforts the boiler was swerved just enough to clear the car. The horses were unable to hold back. Olive clung to the bridle as the machine continued its rush down the hill. At 133d-st, it leaped over the curb and plunged into the side of Kramer's saloon. Olive was caught between the side of the building and the boiler. His life was crushed out almost instantly.

The front of the saloon into which the boiler plunged was wrecked, the plate glass windows were shattered and their frames crushed in.

LOVE OF WATERMELON HIS DEATH. Pickaninny, Gorged with Stolen Fruit, Drowned in Naugatuck River.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Derby, Conn., June 30.-Thomas Green, an eight-year-old pickaninny, was detected in a freight car here to-day gorging himself with watermelons. To avoid capture he leaped into the Naugatuck River and was drowned. He was a good swimmer, but the watermelons inside weighed him down and he sank like a

R. OSGOOD BUYS MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Famous New-Hampshire Peak in Danger of Forest Devastation.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Boston, June 30.-Mount Washington, the highest peak in New-England, has been sold at auction to Robert Osgood, of Boston, head of the Bartlett Lumber Company. Mr. Osgood got it for \$475,000, his purchase including all the land on the mountain except the small tract owned by the Mount Washington Railroad and occupied by hotel property. It totals some 70,000 acres, or 200 cubic miles of earth, with for-

est, streams, etc.

Mr. Bartiett has already received offers from two lumber companies and another from a pulp concern, and there is danger that the mountain will soon be deforested, as any of the offers would mean stripping off all the timber. But, as there is a bill before Congress to make this a great national reservation, Mr. Bartlett will do nothing to embarrass the government, and will wait untill the bill is settled by Congress before making any changes.

CRUSHES MAN TO DEATH. DENIES BREAKING FAITH.

Hero Saves Crowd in Car at Cost | Says He Did Not Leave the Canal for "Mere Lucre."

> John F. Wallace, who has resigned as member and chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, and was charged by Secretary Taft with leaving the canal work at a critical moment for "mere lucre," made a statement last night, replying to Mr. Taft and denying the charges made by the Secretary. After making the statement public Mr. Wallace left the city. He said he was soing to take a much rest and vacation and did not expect to return this summer.

John F. Stevens, of Chicago, a well known engineer and railroad man, has been appointed chief engineer of the canal.

Mr. Wallace would not make public any of his plans for the future, saying that the work he is to take up will be announced by the officials of the organization with which he is to become connected when they consider it proper. Mr. Wallace's statement follows: The primary causes which led me to tender

my resignation as chief engineer of the Isth-mian Canal Commission were underlying and fundamental, and I must emphatically resent the charge that my motive in leaving the work was a financial one.

was a financial one.

A careful consideration of the entire subject had brought me to the decision that I should disconnect myself with the work at the earliest possible date that it could be done without embarrassment to the administration or injury to the work. It is unnecessary to state the rea-sons for this decision, except that in fairness I should say that they involve no criticism of any act of the President or the Secretary of War. My fina! decision was arrived at as the result of the six days' uninterrupted thought which I was able to give the subject in all its bearing

during my voyage from New-York to Colon, in May. Furthermore, I had pledged myself to my family to give the matter of my resignation as chief engineer, or of any position which would require my continuous residence on the isthmus, serious consideration. It was at this psychological moment that I

received a cable message from New-York offer-ing me a business opportunity which I was bound to consider. I therefore immediately cabled the Secretary of War requesting a con-ference, and arrived in New-York for that pur-

pose on Thursday, June 22.

In the mean time I had addressed a letter to the Secretary, in which I confirmed the request for an interview, and also requested my annual leave of absence, which was part of my original understanding with the Isthmian Canal Comunderstanding with the istimular canal com-mission, and which I had requested from Ad-miral Walker in March, to take effect at our mutual convenience some time later in the sea-son, which request, however, was not complied with or answered, owing, probably, to the sud-den change made in the commission on April I. On my arrival in New-York I was met by Mr. On my arrival in New-York I was met by Mr, William Nelson Cromwell, who stated that he was delegated by the Secretary to arrange for a personal interview with me, and asked me if I would meet him at the Manhattan Hotel at 10 a. m., Sunday, June 25. While Mr. Cromwell treated me with the suavity and courtesy for which he is noted, he endeavored to draw from the suavity and secretary to see the Secretary. which he is noted, he endeavored to draw from me my reasons for desiring to see the Secretary. I told him frankly that I did not consider it would be proper for me to discuss the matter in advance of my interview, and I also requested him to arrange for me with the Secretary that the interview should be absolutely private, and that no one but the Secretary and myself should be present.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. TAFT.

On arriving at the Manhattan on Sunday I was met by Mr. Cromwell, who ushered me into was met by Mr. Cromwell, who ushered me into the Secretary's private apartment, accompanied by my son. Assuming that arrangements had been made for a strictly private interview, my son withdrew, expecting Mr. Cromwell to do the same. However, the Secretary, in a rather permptory manner, directed Mr. Cromwell to remain. This action, of course, caused irritation and apprehension on my part that the interview would be unpleasant and unsatisfactory, and the irritation under which the Secretary was evidently laboring had a tendency to prevent that calm and dignified consideration of the question in all its bearings which should have been given it.

If the Secretary understood me to say that I If the Secretary understood me to say that I had accepted a position in New-York, he labored under a misapprehension. I did state to him that I desired to accept one, but under such circumstances and conditions and at such time as would cause the least embarrassment to the administration and the least injury to the work, and that I was even willing to see to the event. and that I was even willing to go to the extent

Continued on third page.

BATTLESHIP SURRENDERS.

The Kniaz Potemkine Yields Without Firing a Shot off Odessa.

MASSED TROOPS CONTROL THE CITY.

Mutineers at Libau and Cronstadt Make Terms-Martial Law Extended-Many Disorders in Provinces.

The Kniaz Potemkine, according to the authorities at Odessa, surrendered unconditionally to the warships of the Black Sea fleet. The Odessa correspondent of "The Daily Mail," however, says that the battleship did not surrender, but was joined by the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz. Both warships are anchored in the roads. Troops control the city, but great excitement prevails.

Mutinies among the sailors at Cronstadt and Libau were quelled. Four thousand men at the latter city made a desperate resistance, the fighting lasting a large part of the day. At Cronstadt eight thousand enlisted men were finally brought to terms. Details are

Although the disorders in the navy have been checked, the agitation in the provinces seems to be spreading. More districts have been placed under martial law, and the mobilization has led to many riots.

NO CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THE CAPITULATION.

Odessa, June 30 .- Without firing a gun or making the slightest show of resistance, the Krüger's five battleships steamed away out of mutineers on the Kniaz Potemkine hauled down sight, and the excitement of the town grew the red flag and surrendered the battleship to more intense. At noon the squadron returned Vice-Admiral Krilger's squadron, which arrived in line abreast, and was now accompanied by here at noon to-day.

It was an anxious moment for Odessa as the squadron of five battlesnips and seven torpedo boats, with their crews at quarters and their deeks cleared for action, steamed within range of the Kniaz Potemkine, the flagship flying signals which read, "Yield or be sunk."

The Kniaz Potemkine, which had weighed anchor, started in the direction of Langeron Point, near Odessa. Every one expected the immediate opening of an engagement, but instead long interchanges of signals began, the mutineers apparently parleying to obtain favorable terms. Finally the battleship stood in closer to the squadron, the vessels of which formed a circle around her. Later the squadron resumed formation and headed out to sea, the Kniaz Pontemkine returning to her anchorage accompanied by the Ekaterina II, which placed a prize crew on board. .

The terms of surrender cannot be learned, as boats from shore were not allowed to approach, but it is thought that the mutineers received promises that the punishment prescribed by the nava! rules would be mitigated to some extent. The Ekaterina II remains in the harbor.

The city is still in a state of feverish anxiety. All the botels are guarded by troops, and further reinforcements have arrived. All reserv ations on outgoing trains have been taken four

In a demonstration after the funeral of the sailor Omfitchuk Jesterday, four persons were killed and severa! wounded. Many arrests have been made.

Exactly what happened in this day of dramatie surprises is to a great extent a matter-of conjecture. After the shots which the Kniaz Potemkine

fired before midnight on Thursday, nothing further happened. Anxious Odessa woke early to find the Black Sea squadron lying off Langeron Point and every one was expecting a naval fight. The city was like an armed camp. Troops barred all the approaches to the harbor, and were bivonacking in tents in Cathedral Square. Four batteries of artillery, well supplied with ammunition, had been placed in the park and at Langeron.

The populace, astir at dawn, rapidly availed itself of every housetop or emineuce commanding a view of the harbor. The Kniaz Potemkine was soon seen steaming to meet the squadron, exchanging signals as she steamed ahead.

\$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN Sunday, July 2. via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 6: 6 A. M. Stops at Newark and Elizabeth. Returning leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.—Advt.

Then, to the astonishment of all, Admiral several torpedo boats and destroyers.

Again the Kniaz Potemkine started to meet the vessels and another rapid exchange of signals took place, apparently in a secret code, for they could not be read from the shore.

The Kniaz Potenkine was seen to be clearing for action, and the squadron to be manœuvring in battle array, continually signalling until the rebel battleship lay midway between the shore and the squadron, with her broadsides pointed respectively toward the town and the squadron, as if threatening to shell Odessa, should she be attacked by Krüger's ships.

In addition to his seeming reluctance to destroy so fine a battleship. Admiral Krüger was apparently animated by a desire, in case be should be compelled to open fire, to fight fur-Later the squadron was observed to send tea

boatloads of marines toward the Kniaz Potemkine, apparently to take possession of the mutinous ship, for it soon became known that she had surrendered unconditionally after, it is said, vainly demanding amnesty.

CONSUL CONFIRMS NEWS.

Battleship's Surrender at Noon-No Further Firing. Washington, June 30 .- Mr. Heenan, the

American consul at Odessa, in a cable message to the State Department, dated to-day at 2:35 p. m., says:

Firing soon ceased. Fleet arrived 12 o'clock o-day. Kniaz Potemkine surrendered at once, without firing a shot.

SURRENDER DENIED.

Another Battleship Said to Have Joined the Mutineers.

London, July 1 .- A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Odessa, dated early this morning, asserts that the Knlaz Potemkine has not surrendered. The dispatch says:

It was reported by the authorities that the Kniaz Potemaine had surfemented and sandary, but it is now confirmed that she was joined by the hattleship Georgi Pebledenosetz, whose officers were made prisoners.

Eoth vessels are anchored in the roads and are using searchlights vigorously, as if expecting an attack from the squadron, which is about fifteen miles distant.

The commander of the troops has received a

The commander of the troops has received a telegram from the government ordering him to

ROCK BALLASTED TO CHICAGO.

The Penhsylvania Special, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago, runs over the most perfect rendbed in the world, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Railroad of America.—Advt.